

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Senate

1986 Performance Review of the
STATE DRUG LABORATORY INSTITUTE



Senate Committee
on Post Audit and Oversight

Senator Louis P. Bertonazzi, Chairman

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
MASSACHUSETTS SENTATE
The Honorable William M. Bulger
President of the Senate

1986 Performance Review of the
STATE DRUG LABORATORY INSTITUTE

A Report of the
SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT

Sen. Louis P. Bertonazzi, Chairman

Sen. Martin T. Reilly
Sen. Linda J. Melconian
Sen. Paul J. Sheehy
Sen. Thomas C. Norton
Sen. Argeo P. Cellucci

Prepared by the
SENATE POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT BUREAU

Lorllyn J. Allan, Esq., Director
Richard X. Connors, Counsel
Mary Anne Magiera, Chief Policy Analyst
Timothy J. Burke, Senior Policy Analyst
Andrea Papadopoulos, Ph.D., Policy Analyst

November, 1986



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT

Room 314, State House

Boston, MA 02133

Telephone 722-1420

SEN. LOUIS P. BERTONAZZI
Chairman

Members

SEN. MARTIN T. REILLY
SEN. LINDA J. MELCONIAN
SEN. PAUL J. SHEEHY
SEN. THOMAS C. NORTON
SEN. ARGO P. CELLUCCI

LORILYN J. ALLAN, ESQ.
Bureau Director

FOREWORD

In 1983, when the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight first examined the drug sample testing activities of the State Drug Laboratory Institute, it found that the Laboratory's crucial function in drug enforcement initiatives was undermined by resource inadequacies, inefficient operational practices, and outdated equipment.

In this subsequent review, the Committee was pleased to find that upgraded equipment and improved staffing at the Laboratory has decreased drug sample testing time and increased operational efficiency. It was disappointed, however, to learn that only limited use has been made of a legislatively authorized "mail-in" system under which cities and towns can mail drug samples to the Laboratory for testing, avoiding costly in-person deliveries.

The Committee has examined possible obstacles to using the "mail-in" process and hopes that its renewed examination of this alternative will encourage local police departments to consider seriously adopting this approach as a more economical and efficient way to obtain drug sample analysis.

The Committee commends the Laboratory for the improvements noted as well as for its continued efforts to increase use of the drug sample mail-in option.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Louis P. BertonaZZi".
LOUIS P. BERTONAZZI
CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1983, the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight evaluated the performance of the Food and Drug Laboratory of the State Laboratory Institute in processing drug samples submitted for analysis by local police departments. The Committee found that significant efficiencies and savings could be realized if local police departments submitted low weight drug samples through the U.S. Postal Service's registered mail system rather than using police officers to deliver the samples in person. On the recommendation of the Committee, the legislature in 1984 amended Section 47A of M.G.L. C 94C, permitting use of registered mail for drug sample submission in misdemeanor cases and providing for preservation of the "chain of custody" when that method of submission was used. The alternative mail-in system was seen as potentially saving municipalities as much as 50,000 manhours or \$1,500,000 annually.

This current study was a follow-up to the 1983 report and examined local police department use of the mail-in system since its authorization in 1984. In addition, the Drug Laboratory's current performance in other areas identified in 1983 as needing improvement was also evaluated.

The Committee found a disappointingly low use of the registered mail option for drug sample submission. A number of factors were identified as contributing to this low use, including:

- Limited awareness of the mail option on the part of local police departments;
- Continued concern that the vital evidentiary chain of custody might be disrupted if drug samples were mailed to the State Laboratory; and, for some localities
- High volumes of low weight samples which made it more efficient to make periodic in person deliveries than to package and mail multiple small samples.

Over eighty percent of the heroin and cocaine samples submitted to the Laboratory weighed less than one ounce, indicating that the size of the sample or the associated criminal charge were not obstacles to using the mail system.

In reviewing other areas of the State Drug Laboratory performance, the Committee found a significant decrease in sample testing turnaround time, attributable both to improved staffing levels and major additions to or upgrading of laboratory equipment.

The Committee commended the State Drug Laboratory for its renewed efforts to increase awareness and use of registered mail for small drug sample submission and strongly urged cities and towns still relying on in-person deliveries to assess that procedure to determine the potential benefit and savings from using the alternative system available to them.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i - ii
BACKGROUND	1 - 2
MAILING LOW-WEIGHT SAMPLES	3
Status	3
Use	4
Awareness	5
Sample Size	6
Conclusions	6
TIMELINESS OF TESTING	7
EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL	8
SECURITY	8
ADVISORY BOARD	8
CONCLUSIONS	10
APPENDICES	11

TABLE OF APPENDICES

		Page
Appendix I	Memorandum on Mailing of Drug Samples	11
Appendix II	MGL C94, s47A Survey	12
Appendix III	Response to MGL C94, s47A	15
Appendix IV	Survey Response Characteristics	17
Appendix V	Profile of Drug Samples Submitted	18
Appendix VI	Drug Sample Submission by City and Town	19
Appendix VII	Chart, Drug Analysis Turnaround Time	24
Appendix VIII	Time Required for Drug Analysis	25
Appendix IX	Chronology of Improvements in Drug Analysis Services	26

BACKGROUND

In May 1983 the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight performed an evaluation of the State Food and Drug Laboratory Institute, Department of Public Health, to determine its effectiveness in validating evidence used in the prosecution of persons charged with use of and trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs. Issues of timeliness in drug testing, staffing, equipment sufficiency, and the Laboratory's relationship to police and prosecutors were reviewed.

The Committee was interested in determining how the dramatic increases in drug-related arrests affected the Laboratory's functioning. The Drug Laboratory plays a significant role in the criminal justice system. The constitutional right to a speedy trial, statutory edicts affecting trial continuance, court rules on case management, and the status of defendants in jail are aspects of a drug-related criminal case which are dependent on a timely, accurate and secure drug analysis facility.

The 1983 study demonstrated that transporting low-weight drug samples to the Laboratory by registered mail was one way of improving Laboratory efficiency and decreasing costs. At the time of the study, officers from an arresting police department were required to transport small amounts of drug samples to the Laboratory in person. This was a costly method of transport and required that both a uniformed officer and a vehicle be taken off other duties. This also created logistical inefficiencies in the laboratory, and frequently required chemists to perform clerical duties. The impact of these inefficiencies was heightened by the fact that at least half of the Laboratory's cases fell into the category of low weight substances, indicating that the time and dollars spent were used on relatively minor drug charge cases.

In response to its findings, the Senate Post Audit and Oversight Committee offered legislation establishing a drug sample mailing system similar to the procedure used by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. Enacted as Section 47A of M.G.L. 94C, the legislation:

1. allowed transfer by U.S. Postal Service registered mail of drug samples taken in a misdemeanor case; and
2. established that police officer testimony, coupled with the registered mail receipts, would be prima facie evidence that the chain of custody of the drugs had not been disrupted.

The mailing system authorized provided a high level of internal control over the drugs while in transit and was accepted by courts as maintaining the chain of custody.

This current report presents the Committee findings on implementation and use of the drug sample mailing system authorized in 1984 and the current status of the other changes and improvements recommended by the Committee in its 1983 report.

I. Mailing Low Weight Samples

A. Status

The drug samples associated with misdemeanor cases are low weight samples. A review of low weight samples submitted to the State Drug Laboratories since enactment of the 1984 law shows that use of the mail-in system authorized has been slight. According to the State Drug Laboratory, only a few of the police departments in the state routinely submit samples for analysis through the mail and fewer use the mail system for return of samples submitted to the Laboratory (APPENDIX I). The Laboratory reported that from May 1985 through June 1986, only 65 low weight samples had been submitted by mail for analysis. The weight of those samples ranged from 1.5 to 23 grams, with 28 grams being roughly equal to an ounce. The samples were of marijuana or prescription medications only; no heroin or cocaine samples were received through the mail.

Since the Committee in its earlier review had determined that at least 50,000 hours of police time could be saved by using the registered mail system for submitting low weight drug samples and that evidentiary considerations would be safeguarded, it tried to determine the cause of the low participation in the mailing system and the apparently self-imposed limits of using the system for select samples only. With the approval of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, the Senate Post Audit and Oversight Bureau mailed a questionnaire to three hundred and three active members of that Association (See Appendix II). The questionnaire was aimed at determining the extent of use of the mail system, perceived obstacles to using the mail system, and any common characteristics of departments which did or did not use the mail system. Two hundred and forty-two or 80% of the Police Chiefs responded. Summaries of the survey results are presented in Appendix II.

B. Use

The survey results showed that fourteen local police departments reported currently submitting seized controlled substances to the State Laboratory through the registered mail system (See Appendix III). Since enactment of the authorizing statute, these individual towns had submitted from 2 to 43 samples. Common characteristics of those cities and towns using the registered mail system include a relatively small police force and low monthly volume of submitted samples. Approximately half to them are within thirty-five miles of the nearest laboratory and half are a considerable distance from a state drug laboratory facility. All reported previously using one officer to transport the drug samples (See Appendix IV).

Of those departments reporting that an in-person delivery system was still used (218 departments), 71% were less than thirty minutes driving time from a state drug laboratory. Larger cities, regardless of location (e.g., Boston, Fall River, Springfield) continued use of the in-person delivery system. Reasons given for continuing the in-person delivery system included:

- the greater perceived security in that system for maintaining the chain of custody;
- a lack of readily available funds, such as petty cash, to pay mailing costs; and
- an equal or greater cost effectiveness in collecting a number of samples for one or more weekly in-person deliveries rather than to package and mail multiple small samples, particularly where the small sample arrest volume was high.

If a local department wants the Laboratory to return a tested sample to the department through the mail system, the department must provide the State Laboratory with return postage or a cash

advance to cover the postage. While one hundred and sixty-two or 67% of the survey respondents indicated they would like to have samples returned to them via requested mail, only nine communities were routinely using that sample return system. And two or three communities using the registered mail submission system found it preferable to pick up completed samples in person. The difficulty, inconvenience, or impossibility of complying with the return postage arrangements were cited as the major reasons for the low usage of a return mail system by police department which otherwise were comfortable using the mail system.

C. Awareness

Just after enactment of M.G.L.c 94C s47A, State Drug Laboratory personnel attended meetings of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association throughout the state to present and explain the procedures available for using the drug sample mailing process. These presentations were completed in December 1984. However, the current survey indicated that a major obstacle to use of the mail system may be a fairly pervasive lack of awareness or understanding of the system.

Eighty-one of the two hundred and forty-two respondents to the survey indicated they were informed about the registered mail option for submitting drug samples. They represented only 34% of the respondents, however, with 64% of the respondents (154 of 242) indicating no knowledge of the program as of April 1986 (See Appendix III). This lack of awareness may account more for the low use figures than do particular objections to or reservations about the mail system itself.

To address this problem, the Director of the State Drug Laboratory has initiated programs to better inform local police departments about the registered mail option for submitting low weight drug samples. A State Laboratory staff member is available to meet with local officers to explain the process and respond to questions.

And, the Laboratory is preparing an estimate of potential savings for targeted communities that could probably benefit the most from using the mail system.

D. Sample Size

M.G.L.c 94C s47A authorizes sample mailing in misdemeanor cases. In such cases, the drug sample seized generally is low weight. To determine if the registered mail system was underutilized because drug sample sizes exceeded those associated with misdemeanor rather than felony offenses or if the size of the sample was generally not suitable for mail transference, the State Laboratory experience with drug sample weight and composition was analyzed.

Samples of one gram or less of most substances is considered "small" by drug and law enforcement officials. A review of all samples of heroin and cocaine submitted by eastern Massachusetts police forces (e.g., those using the State Drug Laboratory located in Jamaica Plain) indicated that 82.5% of all cocaine samples received were less than one gram and 83% of all heroin samples received were less than one gram. A review of samples submitted for analysis by the Massachusetts State Police indicated a prevalence of small weight samples, as well. From that analysis, the sample weights do not appear to be an obstacle to greater use of the registered mail system for sample submission. The low weight samples indicate misdemeanor, e.g., possession charges rather than a felony charge, e.g., trafficking in drugs, and were not of a size to make packaging and mailing of the sample infeasible.

E. Conclusions

The Committee still maintains that money and manpower resources could be conserved with no jeopardy to evidentiary custody chains if local police departments used to a greater extent the registered mail option for drug sample analysis submission. The Committee commends the State Drug Laboratory for initiating renewed efforts

to inform local departments of the availability of this option and the benefits associated with it and urges the continuance of those initiatives. The Committee also suggests that those local departments which do use the mail-in process undertake a review of their procedures, the number of samples submitted for analysis, and the manhours, equipment and costs associated with in-person delivery to determine if resources could be conserved by submitting samples through the mail. In addition, the Committee suggests that State Laboratory personnel consider options to requiring prepaid return postage to facilitate greater use of the mail system for returning tested samples.

II. Timeliness of Testing

In its initial analysis of the State Drug Laboratory operations, the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight recommended both personnel and equipment changes to increase the efficiency of laboratory testing work and reduce turn around time for drug sample analysis.

In fiscal year 1982, the State Drug Laboratories, at its two locations, performed tests for approximately 15,841 cases. Based on actual experience between July 1, 1985 through April 30, 1986, it is estimated the Laboratory will process 25,800 cases in fiscal year 1986, a 61% volume increase from fiscal year 1982 (See Appendices V & VI). Given this increase in volume, improved efficiencies in operation would be crucial if the Laboratory were to meet its obligations for timely drug sample testing. In fact, the Committee found in this assessment that improvements in equipment and increases in personnel have been implemented with positive results. Since the initial report of the Committee, the turnaround time for completing drug sample testing has decreased from an average of twenty-seven days in fiscal year 1980. Throughout fiscal year 1986, the turn around time showed a steady decrease from a high average of sixty-four days in July 1985 to an average of seven days in June 1986 (See Appendix VII).

-
1. Adjusted figures to show a case count rather than an individual test count when multiple tests are run on one sample.

III. Equipment and Personnel

Contributing to the decrease in turn around time was the upgrading of existing laboratory equipment and purchase of new equipment, including a computerized system for record keeping as was recommended by the Committee in its 1983 report. Since fiscal year 1982, \$548,200 has been invested in laboratory equipment. The added computer capability allows the Laboratory to track the emergence and occurrence of illicit drugs as well as track samples, print certificates of analysis, and issue summary reports.

Authorized personnel have been increased since 1982 by 11.75 full-time equivalents representing a 117% increase in non-administrative staff. Laboratory personnel indicate that the increased staff positions, coupled with equipment improvements, rendered moot the earlier Committee recommendation that personnel shifts be instituted to better utilize the equipment in place at that time (See Appendix VIII).

IV. Security

The Committee in 1982 recommended increased security at both the Amherst and Jamaica Plain laboratory facilities. Both are now equipped with a safe for secure storage of samples and other evidentiary items. Smoke and fire detectors have been installed at the Amherst facility.

V. Advisory Board

The Committee recommended establishing an Advisory Board, consisting of representatives from each District attorney's office, the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, the Massachusetts State Police, and professional staff at the State Drug Laboratory. It was felt this entity could facilitate uniformity in submission and testing procedures as well as provide for mutually beneficial exchange of information on the constraints, limitations, and unique demands each representative faced in prosecuting and providing supporting documentation for drug offenses.

A formal advisory board has not been established. Following discussions among State Drug Laboratory personnel and district attorneys, police chiefs, drug officers and judges, a determination was made that sufficient forums already existed for information sharing and exchange.

While existing groups may meet the need for information sharing on aspects of the arrest for and prosecution of illicit drug activity, the Committee still believes a benefit could accrue from a formal advisory body focussed solely on issues related to the submission and testing procedures and standards of the State Laboratories. For example, through such a group, a greater understanding, acceptance and use of the registered mail system may be achieved.

VI. Conclusion

The Committee finds the improvements in staff, equipment and timeliness of testing at the State Drug Laboratories to be significant. The low use of the sample mailing system is, however, disappointing. Its limited use apparantly reflects a combination of low awareness of and low confidence in the alternative system. Since individual cities and towns could derive an economic and a manpower efficiency benefit from using the system, the Committee supports and encourages those efforts undertaken to increase awareness and use of the registered mail system and to strengthen local police department confidence in that system's maintenance of the chain of custody.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Mailing of Drug Samples

To: Cy Bode

From: Jack Spellman

Date: February 18, 1985

There are currently twelve towns on the mailing list for return of samples from the Drug Laboratory.

BERLIN

NANTUCKET

BOLTON

NEW BRAINTREE

BOYLSTON

OAK BLUFFS

DIGHTON

SHREWSBURY

EDGARTOWN

TISBURY

LANCASTER

WARREN

At present there are nine towns submitting samples through the mail.

BERLIN

NANTUCKET

BOLTON

NEW BRAINTREE

DIGHTON

OAK BLUFFS

EDGARTOWN

TISBURY

LANCASTER

APPENDIX II

M.G.L. CHAPTER 94, SECTION 47 SURVEY

APRIL 1986

1. Does your department presently submit drug samples for analysis by registered mail?

_____Yes

_____No

If yes, how many samples have been submitted since January 1, 1985?

_____# of samples

2. Has your department been contacted by any state agency and been informed of the procedure for the mailing of certain seized controlled substances for analysis?

_____Yes

_____No

3. How many times per month (average basis) does your department submit samples to the State Drug Laboratory for analysis?

_____per month

(If less than one per month, how many per year?)

_____per year

4. What is the total number of misdemeanor cases related to drug seizures by your department for calendar year 1985. (If total is not available, then please give an average number.)

_____Actual

_____Average

5. What is the total number of police officers in your force as of April 1, 1986?

_____# of police officers

6. What is the approximate mileage from your department to the State Drug Laboratory?

_____miles

Write in the name and location of the lab used by your department.

7. When an evidence officer delivers a sample for analysis, does he travel alone or with another officer?

_____alone

_____with another officer

8. Upon completion of analysis, would your department consider having eligible samples returned from the respective laboratory by registered mail?

_____Yes

_____No

9. Would your department support an amendment to M.G.L. 94C Sec. 47 to include the mailing of low-weight samples in misdemeanor and felony non-trafficking offenses?

_____ Yes _____ No

We welcome any additional comments.

Name of Police
Department _____

Name of Person/Title
Answering Survey _____

If you require any assistance in filling out this survey, please contact Mr. Timothy J. Burke, Senior Policy Analyst, at (617) 722-1252.

APPENDIX III

RESPONSE TO M.G.L. CHAPTER 94, SECTION 47A SURVEY

		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Submission of drug samples for analysis by registered mail	Yes	14	6
	No	228	94
If yes, number of samples submitted since January 1, 1986.	Range	2-43	-
2. Informed by state agency on mailing procedure of seized controlled substances.	Yes	80	33
	No	154	64
3. Frequency of mailed samples to State Drug Lab.	Per		-
	month		
	(range)		
	Per		-
	year		
	(range)		
4. Total number of misdemeanor cases related to drug seizures in 1985.	Actual		
	(range)		
	Average		-

5. Total number of police officers as of April 1, 1986.

6. Approximate distance (miles)of local police department to State Drug Lab.

		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
State Drug Lab used	Jamaica	174	26
	Amherst	61	72
7. Number of officers delivering samples to S.D.L.	one	217	90
	more	21	9
	than		
	one		
8. Would you prefer return of eligible samples from S.D.L. by registered mail.	Yes	162	67
	No	77	32
9. Support an amendment to M.G.L. 94c Sec. 47 to include mailing low-weight samples.	Yes	167	69
	No	72	30

Total response from police chiefs	242 of	80
	303	

APPENDIX IV

SURVEY RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS TOWNS WHICH CURRENTLY SUBMIT LOW-WEIGHT DRUG SAMPLES THROUGH REGISTERED MAIL

<u>Town</u>	<u>Total # Drug Samples Mailed To Date</u>	<u># Drug Samples To Lab Per Month</u>	<u># Police Officers In Force</u>	<u>Distance To State Lab</u>	<u>State Lab Used</u>
BERLIN	3	3-4	3	35	JP
BOLTON	12	1	4	35	JP
CANTON	11	2	38	12	JP
LANCASTER	32	1	40	40	JP
LEICESTER	3-5	2	10	43	A
REHOSBOTH	2	1	14	35	JP
ROCHESTER	12	2-3	8	65	JP
ROCKLAND	43	4	-	20	JP
STOW	6	1	11	35	JP
TISBURY	6	6-8/yr	9	60	JP
TOPSFIELD	2	2	9	30	JP
WEBSTER	6-8	6-8/yr	23	70	JP
PLYMOUTH	8	1	13	45	JP
NANTUCKET	15	2	18	75	JP

JP: Jamaica Plain

A: Amherst

APPENDIX V

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Center for Laboratories
and
Communicable Disease Control
305 South Street
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

DRUG SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS POLICE AGENCIES TO THE JAMAICA PLAIN DRUG ANALYSIS LABORATORY

DRUG	FY1982*	% TOTAL DRUGS	% TOTAL SAMPLE	FY 1984	% TOTAL DRUGS	% TOTAL SAMPLE	FY1985	% TOTAL DRUGS	% TOTAL SAMPLE	FY1986***	% TOTAL DRUGS	% TOTAL SAMPLE
HEROIN	830	6.2	3.2	553	3.7	3	657	4	3.4	1,597	7.2	6.2
COCAINE	1,058	7.9	6.7	2,693	18	14.9	13,374	20.6	17.5	6,269	28.1	24.3
MARIJUANA	9,219	69.1	55.2	9,987	66.7	54.8	10,324	63	53.6	11,358	50.9	44
HIGH POTENCY FORMS OF THC***	0	0	0	91	0.6	0.5	23	0.14	0.1	62	0.28	0.24
LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD)**	533	4	3.4	229	1.5	1.2	207	1.3	1	271	1.2	1
PHENYLCLIDINE (PCP)	134	1	0.8	67	0.43	0.4	111	0.68	0.6	187	0.83	0.7
AMPHETAMINES	134	1	0.8	30	0.2	0.2	39	0.24	0.2	22	0.1	0.085
BARBITURATES	184	1.4	1.2	70	0.47	0.4	93	0.57	0.5	103	0.46	0.4
BENZODIAZEPINES	736	5.7	4.8	476	3.6	2.6	521	3.2	2.7	618	2.9	2.4
METHAQUALONE	50	0.4	0.3	10	0.06	0.05	5	0.03	0.023	1	0.004	0.0039
OPiates	103	0.8	0.7	167	1.1	0.9	247	1.5	1.3	293	1.3	1.1
OPiUM ALKALOIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	23	0.2	0.2	189	1.3	1	247	1.5	1.3	277	1.2	1.1
CLASS E PRESCRIPTION DRUGS	317	2.3	2	414	3	2.2	549	3.3	2.9	1,235	5.3	4.8
TOTAL SAMPLES IDENTIFIED DRUGS	13,345			14,979			16,397			22,258		
NEGATIVE	2,493	-	15.8	3,230	-	17.7	12,982	-	14.9	3,502	-	13.6
TOTAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED	15,840			18,209			19,279			25,800		

* ADJUSTED TO CURRENT COUNTING METHOD
** ESTIMATED ANNUAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES BASED ON RECEIPTS FROM 7/1/85 TO 4/30/86
*** HASHISH OR MARIJUANA WITH MORE THAN 2.5% THC

APPENDIX VI

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Center for Laboratories
and
Communicable Disease Control
305 South Street
Jamaica Plain, Ma 02130

DRUG SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS POLICE AGENCIES:

<u>Town</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY85</u>
ABINGTON	17	39	ESSEX	-	74
ACTON	26	74	EVERETT	27	126
ACUSHNET	3	30	FAIRHAVEN	46	222
AMESBURY	120	96	FALL RIVER	780	1404
ANDOVER	79	209	FALMOUTH	52	122
ARLINGTON	30	68	FOXBOROUGH	-	141
ASHLAND	62	161	FRAMINGHAM	361	460
ATTLEBORO	39	243	FREETOWN	-	12
AVON	-	16	GAY HEAD	-	0
BARNSTABLE	66	278	GEORGETOWN	15	34
BEDFORD	4	4	GLOUCESTER	96	336
BELMONT	5	20	GOSNOLD	-	0
BERKLEY	-	0	GROVELAND	-	22
BEVERLY	63	228	HALIFAX	-	24
BILLERICA	154	363	HAMILTON	6	0
BOSTON A	523	1118	HANOVER	65	75
BOSTON B	2506	4787	HANSON	-	15
BOSTON C	536	1236	HARWICH	104	135
BOSTON D	685	1596	HAVERHILL	-	600
BOSTON E	597	868	HINGHAM	161	130
BOURNE	42	31	HOLBROOK	20	44
BOXBORO	-	16	HOLLISTON	37	126
BOXFORD	2	25	HOPKINTON	2	27
BRAINTREE	54	136	HUDSON	27	67
BREWSTER	-	4	HULL	144	273
BRIDGEWATER	1	21	IPSWICH	60	102
BROCKTON	662	886	KINGSTON	-	18
BROOKLINE	85	153	LAKEVILLE	43	90
BURLINGTON	41	80	LAWRENCE	466	378
CAMBRIDGE	611	956	LEXINGTON	29	70
CANTON	59	97	LINCOLN	-	1
CARLISLE	-	11	LITTLETON	59	50

CARVER	49	31	LOWELL	701	1701
CHATHAM	1	58	LYNN	301	651
CHELMSFORD	-	95	LYNNFIELD	22	13
CHELSEA	51	523	MALDEN	43	185
CHILMARK	-	0	MANCHESTER	1	8
COHASSETT	1	3	MANSFIELD	40	177
CONCORD	0	5	MARBLEHEAD	25	27
DANVERS	17	20	MARION	25	15
DARMOOUTH	66	132	MARLBOROUGH	-	285
DEDHAM	37	70	MARSHFIELD	132	153
DEER ISLAND	13	0	MASHPEE	-	4
DENNIS	7	71	MATTAPOISETT	4	17
DIGHTON	-	5	MAYNARD	56	115
DOVER	10	6	MEDFIELD	1	19
DRACUT	-	24	MEDFORD	92	312
DUDLEY	-	0	MELROSE	2	101
DUNSTABLE	1	0	MERRIMAC	-	13
DUXBURY	29	65	METHUEN	71	80
EAST			MIDDLEBORO	-	373
BRIDGEWATER	68	49			
EASTHAM	31	4	MIDDLETON	-	0
EASTON	45	51	MILLIS	8	22
EDGARTOWN	2	5	MILTON	55	97
NAHANT	18	16	TOPSFIELD	1	6
NANTUCKET	-	22	TRURO	5	5
NATICK	88	73	TYNGSBOROUGH	-	30
NEEDHAM	14	7	WAKEFIELD	29	141
NEW			WALPOLE	13	97
BEDFORD	1069	2872			
NEWBURY	128	200	WALTHAM	241	305
NEWBURY-			WAREHAM	121	88
PORT	25	101			
NEWTON	101	170	WATERTOWN	120	153
NORFOLK	-	5	WAYLAND	26	27
NORTH			WELLESLEY	40	10
ANDOVER	122	156			
NORTH			WELLFLEET	8	55
ATTLEBORO	-	31			
NORTH			WENHAM	9	16
READING	-	34			
NORTH-	-	188	WEST		
BOROUGH			BRIDGEWATER	16	194

NORTON	22	119	WEST NEWBURY	-	10
NORWELL	3	9	WEST		
			TISBURY	-	0
NORWOOD	88	166	WESTBOROUGH	-	61
OAK BLUFFS	2	16	WESTFORD	33	12
ORLEANS	1	7	WESTON	28	45
PEABODY	214	291	WEST PORT	-	108
PEMBROKE	-	34	WESTWOOD	13	72
PLAINVILLE	-	40	WEYMOUTH	276	672
PLYMOUTH	96	342	WHITMAN	198	325
PLYMPTON	-	0	WILMINGTON	146	299
PROVINCE-			WINCHESTER	2	21
TOWN	54	161			
QUINCY	402	253	WINTHROP	10	29
RANDOLPH	79	100	WOBURN	105	174
RAYNHAM	25	30	WRENTHAM	7	74
READING	-	29	YARMOUTH	41	118
REHOBOTH	8	0			
REVERE	525	583			
ROCHESTER	-	10			
ROCKLAND	29	51			
ROCK PORT	11	21			
ROWLEY	15	16			
SALEM	161	288			
SALISBURY	67	165			
SANDWICH	18	34			
SAUGUS	53	80			
SCITUATE	34	38			
SEEKONK	79	131			
SHARON	-	15			
SHERBOURNE	-	0			
SOMERSET	11	99			
SOMERVILLE	459	670			
SOUTH					
BOROUGH	-	13			
STONEHAM	21	49			
STOUGHTON	66	102			
STOW	-	3			
SUDBURY	22	16			
SWAMPSCOTT	11	73			
TAUTON	213	322			
TEWSBURY	114	129			
TISBURY	-	21			

<u>OTHER BOSTON DIV.</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
A.T.F.	-	7
ARSON	-	0
B.T.F.	675	833
C.D.U.	0	0
C.I.D.	6	2
D.C.U.	1064	3377
G.I.U.	18	89
HOMICIDE UNIT	13	0
HOUSING AUTH.	183	481
M.O.P.	2	2
MUNICIPAL POLICE	2	5
O.C.D.	0	12
O.C.U.	6	67
PENAL DEPT.	21	31
POLICE HQ.	1	0
S.A.U.	-	1
SCHOOL DEPT.	101	236
S.O.P.	12	0
VICE SQUAD	122	214

<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>
AMTRAK	0	1
BOARD REG. MED.	-	0
CAPITOL POLICE	4	0
C.C.T.F.	-	41
DEPT. CORRECTION	1	3
DEPT. YOUTH SER.	2	0
E.O.E.A.	18	5
FOOD AND DRUG	7	293
GOV. AUTO THEFT	0	21
M.B.T.A.	204	308
M.C.I. CONCORD	-	0
M.C.I. SHIRLEY	-	0
M.D.C.	612	1636
NAT'L PARK SER.	0	22
PARK DR. PRE-REL	0	0
PARKER RIVER N.W.R.	0	9
PRUDENTIAL POLICE	1	5
R.M.V.	8	3
S.C.H.C.	0	0
STATE FUGITIVE UN.	-	3
STATE POLICE	0	0
SUFFOLK CTY D.A.	15	0
SUFFOLK CY SHERIFF	0	0
V.A. POLICE	0	3

<u>COLLEGES/UNIV.</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
BABSON COLLEGE	-	1
BOSTON COLLEGE	-	1
BOSTON UNIVERSITY	51	73
BRIDGEWATER ST. CO	-	0
FRAMINGHAM ST. CO	-	0
HARVARD UNIVERSITY	-	22
MIT	-	1
NORTHEASTERN UNIV.	5	55
SIMMONS COLLEGE	-	0
TUFTS UNIVERSITY	-	5
U. MASS. BOSTON	3	0
WENTWORTH INST.	2	3

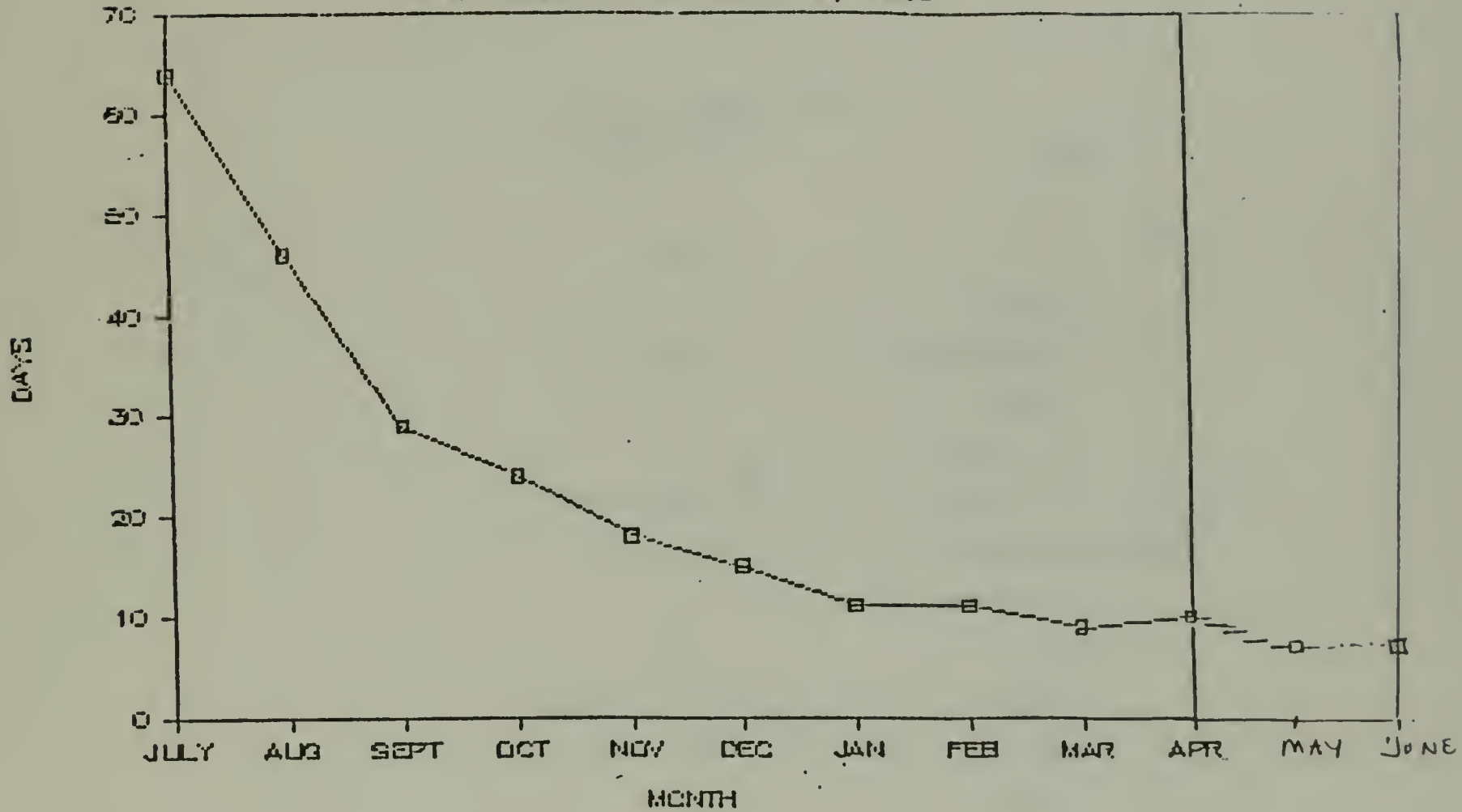
<u>HOSPITALS</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
BOSTON CITY	3	0
BOSTON STATE	-	1
MASS GENERAL	0	0
N.E. MED. CENT.	0	0
ST. ELIZABETH'S	0	0

APPENDIX VII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS FOR DRUG ANALYSIS

AVERAGE TURNAROUND TIME

DRUG SAMPLES SUBMITTED FY 1986



APPENDIX VIII

TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE DRUG ANALYSIS
FY 1986

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Turnaround Time (days)</u>
1985	July	64
	August	46
	September	29
	October	24
	November	18
	December	15
1986	January	11
	February	11
	March	9
	April	10
	May	7
	June	7

Source Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 Center for Laboratories and Communicable Disease Control

APPENDIX IX

Center for Laboratories and Communicable Disease Control
Department of Public Health
Executive Office of Human Services

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPROVEMENTS
IN DRUG ANALYSIS SERVICES 1982-85

<u>Year</u>	<u>Initiatives</u>
1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Additional laboratory equipment purchased.* Staff increased from one evidence officer/7 analysts to one evidence officer/8 analysts.* Standard testing procedures established.
1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Turnaround time for analysis reduced from a range of 2-30 weeks to no more than 2 weeks.* Capital Outlay Budget Request for major equipment purchases.* Overtime funds appropriated.

- 1984
- * Computer system installed for drug case data.
 - * Staff increased to two evidence officers/9 analysts.
 - * Rapid preliminary analysis of cocaine and heroin.
 - * Independent certification of laboratory quality.

- 1985
- * Four temporary analysts hired.
 - * New equipment purchase with capital outlay funds.
 - * Supplemental budget request submitted to add ten new staff positions to laboratories (3 in Amherst and 7 in Jamaica Plain).

